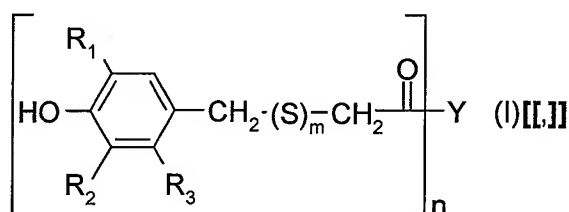


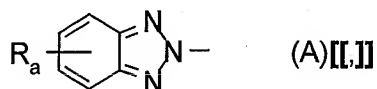
## Claims Listing

1. **(original)** A method of producing low-dust granules of polymer additives or polymer additive mixtures, wherein the granule-forming polymer additives are mixed together, the mixture is converted into a workable mass and pressed through an orifice, and the pre-shaped strand-like extruded mass is cooled and, while still in a workable state, formed into granules by rolling, impressing, cooling and comminuting.

2. **(currently amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein there are mixed together as granule-forming polymer additives phenolic polymer additives of formula **[I]**



wherein, independently of one another, one of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is hydrogen, a substituent selected from the group  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl, phenyl,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}$ phenyl, phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}$ phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl,  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl and  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl or a group of partial formula **(A)**



wherein  $R_a$  is hydrogen or a substituent selected from the group  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl, halogen and sulfo; and the other is a substituent selected from the group  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl, phenyl,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}$ phenyl, phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl,  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}$ phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_3$ alkyl,  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl and  $(\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{alkyl})_{1-3}\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl or a group of partial formula (A) wherein  $R_a$  is as defined;

$R_3$  is hydrogen or methyl;

$m$  is the number zero or 1; and

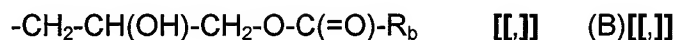
$n$  is an integer from 1 to 4; wherein,

when  $n$  is the number 1,

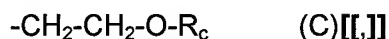
$m$  is zero or 1 and  $Y$  denotes

a monovalent substituent  $-\text{O}-Y_1$  or  $-\text{N}(-Y_2)_2$ , wherein

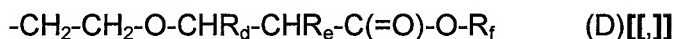
Y<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>45</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>45</sub>alkyl interrupted by at least one oxygen atom, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenyl, a substituent of partial formula (B)



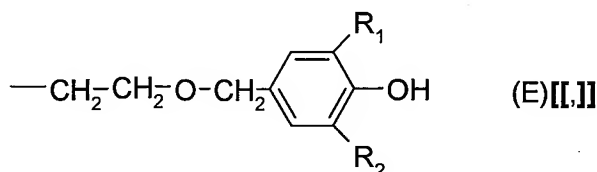
wherein R<sub>b</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkenyl or benzyl, a substituent of partial formula (C)



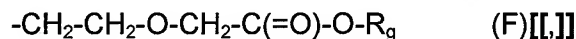
wherein R<sub>c</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl or phenyl, a substituent of partial formula (D)



wherein one of R<sub>d</sub> and R<sub>e</sub> is hydrogen or methyl and the other is methyl, and R<sub>f</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>alkyl, a substituent of partial formula (E)

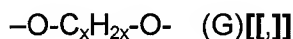


wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined above, or a substituent of partial formula (F)

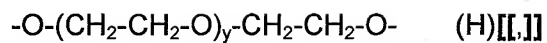


wherein R<sub>g</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>alkyl; and Y<sub>2</sub> is hydroxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; or,

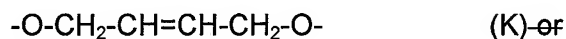
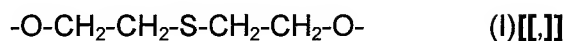
when n is the number 2, m is zero and Y is a bivalent group of partial formula (G)



wherein x is an integer from 2 to 20,  
a bivalent group of partial formula (H)

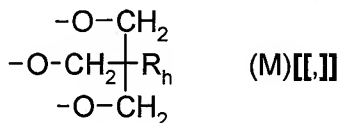


wherein y is an integer from 1 to 30,  
or a bivalent group of partial formula (I), (K) or (L)

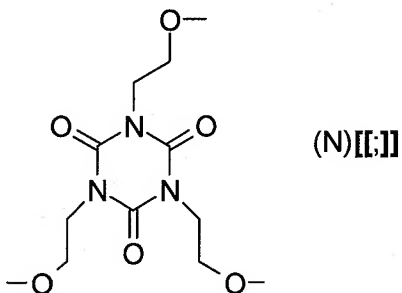


wherein z is zero or an integer from two to ten; or,

when n is the number 3, m is zero and Y is a trivalent group of partial formula (M)

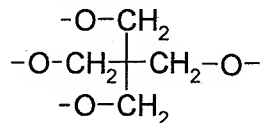


wherein  $\text{R}_h$  is  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{24}$ alkyl or phenyl, or (N)

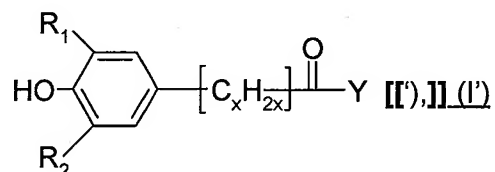


or,

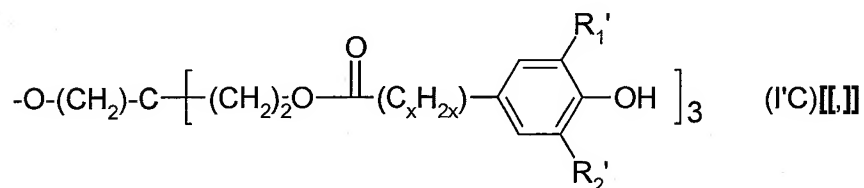
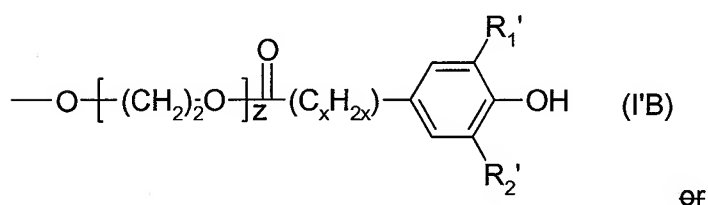
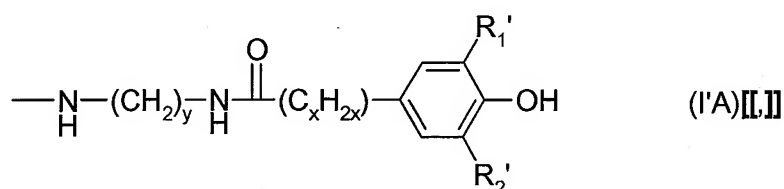
when n is the number 4, m is zero and Y is the tetravalent group of partial formula



3. (currently amended) A method according to claim 1, wherein there are mixed together as granule-forming polymer additives phenolic polymer additives of formula [(I)] (I')



wherein, independently of one another, one of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl and the other is  $C_3$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $x$  is zero (direct bond) or an integer from one to three; and  $Y$  is  $C_8$ - $C_{22}$ alkoxy or a group of partial formula (I'A), (I'B) or (I'C)



wherein, independently of one another, one of  $R_1'$  and  $R_2'$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl and the other is  $C_3$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $x$  is zero (direct bond) or an integer from one to three;  $y$  is an integer from two to ten and  $z$  is an integer from two to six.

4. **(currently amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the mixture of granule-forming polymer additives is converted into a workable mass in a heatable ~~co-kneader~~~~ko-kneader~~.
5. **(currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~4~~**[[1]]**, wherein the workable mass is extruded from the ~~co-kneader~~~~ko-kneader~~ through a circular nozzle or slot-shaped nozzle and the pre-shaped, strand-like mass is subjected to further processing.
6. **(original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the plastic, pre-shaped mass is processed by squeeze rollers having a smooth and polished surface and then shaping rollers provided with embossing lines.
7. **(original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the shaping rollers are provided with grooves.
8. **(original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the transport and the cooling and solidification are carried out on a continuous steel belt.
9. **(currently amended)** A method according to claim ~~4~~**[[1]]**, wherein the components of the granule-forming polymer additives are fed into the ~~co-kneader~~~~ko-kneader~~ in liquid or solid form or in molten form.
10. **(original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the impressed product mat is comminuted to granule size in a sieve granulator.